McGill Daily

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"HOMER" TOPIC OF PROFESSOR MACNAUGHTON

Pointed Out Esteem in Which Greeks Held Him.

WAS INSPIRED TEACHER.

Countrymen Even Went So Far as to Make Bible Out of Him.

Professor John Macnaughton yesterday delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture to those taking the Extension Course on "Greek Poetry for English Readers," his subject being "Homer in Greece and Elsewhere." Dr. Macnaughton opened his lecture as follows:

Mr. Herbert Spencer, who may be taken as a type of almost everything in our modern spirit that is hermetic against that particular sort of charm, could not endure Homer. We may be quite sure, too, that Homer could not have endured Mr. Herbert Spencer. It is a case of reciprocally antipathetic excellence, and a more extreme one would be hard to find. The Odyssey, Robinson Crusoe, the Pilgrim's Progress, and the Book of Genesis were naturally closed books to the man who could define Evolution as "a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent, heterogeneity through continuous differentiations and integrations." This blinding excess of light, this garish modernity, this total lack of humour, the solemn profundities of this extremely lucid but lumbering and self-conscious genius, could scarcely fails to muffle its unhappy owner against the child-like wisdom and grace, and the deep insights conveyed in the old world "baby prattle" as he thought it of such productions.

Not even his interest in the Evolution so classically defined by him, could lend Mr. Spencer eyes in this quarter. And yet from that point of view which he did more than anyone else to open up to the great class of half-educated people, who govern us more and more in the Greater Britain (more especially in Canada), and in America, the Homeric poems were documents of quite primary importance. The Greek people, as anyone will admit who has the faintest conception of what is meant by the word history; that is to say of the highest reach of the Evolutionary process, the Greek people marked an astonishing epoch in that same process. With their appearance on the stage things began, as the Americans say, to hum—even more noticeably, if possible, than with the emergence of the Stars and Stripes themselves. Indeed, they may be said to have been the inventors, among a great many other things, of the Stars and Stripes, or of the spiritual realities of which they were the well-meant, and now at last give promise of being the effective, symbols—Freedom, human dignity, and therefore human resourcefulness and adventurous energy. And this remarkable people, whose heirs and descendants all of us are, just in proportion as we are alive, the creators of modern civilization, of politics, art, industry, science and philosophy, the people who formed the main trunk of the tree upon which Mr. Herbert Spencer himself, can be clearly seen to be, when looked at 'sub specia asternitatis,' by the most modest person who tries to be a spectator of all time and existence, but the tiniest of twigs with one little green apple hanging to it. The Greeks, I say, never ceased to regard Homer not as their prince of story-tellers, the sweetest song-bird in all their grove of nightingales, but also as their inspired teacher in religion, morals and manners, and indeed in all wisdom.

No poet was ever taken to the hearts of a whole people as Homer was by his. Not Shakespeare by the English, or Burns by the Scotch, or Gothe by the Germans. And there is none at all, not even Shakespeare himself, whose judgment by his own countrymen has been so confirmed by the unanimous verdict of all civilized mankind. Homer formed the race which has done more than any except one other, perhaps, to form humanity. There is no parallel at all to the range of his influence except the Hebrew prophets, and the Man in whom their prophecies, and his, too, were fulfilled.

It must be admitted they went pretty far in that direction. Their love and admiration of their grand old bard did not stop to draw very fine distinctions. They attributed merits to him which it would have been news indeed to him to hear that he possessed. They made of him a sort of Bible. One of the commonest sayings about Homer is the statement that he was the Bible of the Greeks.

Now there is something in that saying, though it needs qualification. They did in fact, very generally regard him as a sort of "Inquire within about everything," the kind of book of which it is a kind of impiety to suppose that it is not an infallible encyclopedia of all that is worth calling knowledge. But of course, being Greeks, they never went to such idolatrous and pestilential extremes here as the Jews did. They did not believe certain things because they were in Homer. They believed in Homer because certain things were in him. They kept their minds wonderfully free of dogma. No people have ever been quite so successful in keeping their minds clear of cant. They never paid their Bible the queer compliment of erecting out of their reverence for its wondrous knowledge a cast-iron barrier against the advance and natural ripening, even beyond it, of their own. Their dead Homer was never used by them to terrorize the living inheritors of his free mind and clear spirit. He was not—never, at least to any serious extent—made a hobgobbling, a Lanica or Emperor, as the Greeks called it—to freeze the young blood of intelligent inquisitiveness, or scare stiff the infant efforts of their science at walking upright instead of continuing to creep on all fours—by sticking fast for ever in the merely mythological way of explaining the facts of nature. Even his authority as a teacher of morality and religion, deservedly great as that was and is, never put it into the head of any Greek to burn Plato or Xenophanes at the stake, and yet these philosophers, as is apt to be rather the way of philosophers, did in quite blasphemous language, and indeed in rather a stupidly unsympathetic way, dare to express the conviction that they were right in trusting their own moral sense in certain points against the Bible of their people. Xenophanes said that if pigs and cows had Gods, their Gods would be great pigs, and glorified cows, with solemn horns, just as Homer's were big and glorious men; as if they could possibly be anything better. He hinted, too, that some of Homer's Gods would be, and Heraditas would be "nane the worse o' a washing," or even of a whipping. And Plato, though much politer in his language, hinted at very much the same damnable heresies. It never occurred to those superior persons that they were dwarfs on the shoulders of a giant, that but for the heights of Homer, whom they knew by heart, Homer, who was the plateau they had started from, they never could have seen beyond him in so far as they did see beyond him, or acquired their admirable capacity to defy him. Why, had they but known it their very difference from him in detail in so far as that was any superiority over him was just the proof of their superior oneness with him in spirit. These things did not occur to them, but neither did it ever occur to their contemporaries to convince them of error by the irresistible evidence of an auto da fe.

Still, as I have already said, the Greeks certainly did go a good part of the way by which the Jews quite literally reached destruction. They took the first steps on that facilis descensus Averno, and as we shall see in a moment, they made an important contribution towards smoothing over, and disguising the declivity. Their fanaticism was harmless enough in their hands, but it certainly made them see all sorts of things in Homer that simply were not there, though it played the devil when it got into the hands of other people. In the natural course of things, it came about that the later Greeks gave up the Homeric style of tactics. They did not allow champions any more to go in front of the main body of their infantry, witching the world with glorious horsemanship in two, or sometimes even in three or four-horse chariots, brandishing their spears and throwing them away at the enemy and insulting by name the corresponding game-cocks on the other side. All that was very sporting, and from the spectacular point of view deliciously exhilarating. They loved to read about it or hear it recited. But they found it paid better on the whole in the long run to stand quietly shoulder to shoulder in motionless, even ranks, with pikes held firmly in the hand and strike out against the enemy like a chauvaux de frize. Instead of encouraging the forward spirits who would have liked to do it all for them and be "the whole push" themselves, as we say, they took extremely drastic measures indeed to damp that sort of thirst for glory. They were probably the first Europeans to discover

(Continued on Page 2.)

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

2—3 p.m.—R.V.C. basketball practice.

3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Delta Sigma Society, at which Prof. Dale will speak.

8.00 p.m.—Historical Club at the Strathcona Hall.

COMING.

Nov. 1.—4 to 6 p.m., Red Cross Executive.

Nov. 1. — Conservatorium Concert, R.V.C.

Nov. 2—Devotional Meeting, R.V.C.

Nov. 2—8 p.m., Alliance Francaise at Ritz-Carlton.

POLO GAME POSTPONED.

The water polo game between McGill and M. A. A. A., which was to have been staged at the Central Y. M. C. A. last evening, was of necessity postponed till a later date.

"CONVERSAT" LAST NIGHT WAS SUCCESS

200 Students Attend Big Entertainment at the Hall.

MISS HURLBATT ATTENDED.

Ed. Tremble Delights Students With Sketches—McGill Orchestra Out in Full Force.

A jolly good time was enjoyed by all who attended the Conversazione in Strathcona Hall last night. It was the largest gathering of its kind since the war started, and certainly it was one of the best managed entertainments the "Y" has given since 1914.

Big crowds of men, especially Freshmen, began to fill the brightly lit hall about 8 p.m. At 8.10 p.m., Miss E. Hurlbatt, Warden of the R. V. C., who had kindly consented to act as chaperone of the "conversat." arrived, accompanied by the lady students. The doors of the big hall were thrown open at 8.15, and the two committees specially appointed to look after the "introduction" began their work in a tactful and systematic manner. By 9 p.m., over 100 "couples" had filled their programmes. And then a perfectly enjoyable time followed, the McGill Orchestra playing select pieces from time to time.

One of the very interesting features of the entertainment consisted in the "sketches" by Ed. Tremble. "Ed." has become justly famous for his artistic sketches, and his skill and manner in drawing calls forth the well merited applause of the audience on such occasions. It was 11.20 p.m. before "Hip" announced that the supper number was on.

After a delightful supper the orchestra played "Alma Mater" and the National Anthem.

The successful and enjoyable Conversat. was brought to an end just in time to allow those parting to say good-night instead of good morning.

And while the partners were hurrying home, the pen of a "Sappho" wrote thus:

Last night there was a Conversat.,
A pleasant time to grub and chat.
The folks arrived just after eight,
In hopes to meet their future fate.
Each labelled like a specimen,
Both the young ladies and the men.
It took some time programmes to fill,
Then all sat down, old Time to kill.
The talks resolved themselves to this—
"Are you a Freshette, gentle Miss?"
"A Senior, Sir!" her cruel reply,
Plus a withering glance from a flashing eye.
The youth recovers, tries to please,
Is pardoned, but still not at ease.
Ed. Tremble demonstrates his skill.
The conversation flags until the Orchestra tunes up a bit,
And with choice selections makes a hit.
When everyone is bored quite stiff,
Of coffee comes a luscious whiff.
Cakes and sandwiches come, too,
Of these the Freshie eats a few (?)
Incidentally drops his cup.,
And with his hanky mops it up.
Confusion masks his purple brow,
And silently he makes a vow.
"No Conversats, for me, no more."
Is what he feverishly swore.
Eventually he got "Her" home,
And wrung her hand with a gulping moan,
Supposed to indicate regret,
But he hasn't recovered his sang froid yet.

The social committee of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. must be congratulated on the splendid entertainment they provided and for the efficient way in which everything was done.

"Hip." Henderson, the newly elected chairman of the Social Committee of the Y. M. C. A., has been untiring in his efforts, and the greatest part of the success belongs to him, as well as to Miss L. Fowler, convener of the Social Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLeod honoured the gathering with their presence.

POSTPONED ARTS '19 MEETING HELD.

The postponed meeting of Arts '19 was held at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building. After the President had brought the meeting to order nominations for a social representative were called for. H. K. Booker was elected. Then followed the election of Class representatives on the 1919 Annual Board. A. S. Noad was elected to the Editorial Board by acclamation. The results of the elections are as follows:

Editorial Board: A. S. Noad, O. Klineberg.

Following the election, the question of financing the Annual was brought up. It was unanimously decided to appropriate $2.50 from the caution money of each member towards this fund.

The meeting then adjourned.

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McGill Daily

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M. Young, '19; A. Sharples, '21. L. Macdonald, '19; L. Roston, '20; E. Monk, '19; M. Macnaughton, '19. R. Rogers, '19.

THE FUTURE OF ATHLETICS.

In view of the failure of the recent effort to revive intercollegiate sports in a series of football matches with Varsity or Queen's, the following interesting article on the future of sports has been adapted from the "Mississippian."

The very serious disorganization of Intercollegiate and other branches of athletics, caused by the vicissitudes of war has led to much speculation on the part of those who are interested, as to the probable future of Sports. "Will Sports occupy a lesser or more important part among the activities of College life?" is one of the various questions, and it is one that is worthy of attention.

The high esteem in which organized athletics was held just prior to the war, by authorities and participants, was the result of years of hard work of those "veterans" of sport who made themselves the apostles of their idea, and fought for recognition with irrepressible determination. Only those who took part in the early struggle for organized athletics in America can realize what persistence was necessary to accomplish the triumph of which we are to-day the beneficiaries.

What will be the morrow of this past so rich in hopes attained? This is what we ask ourselves to-day, when in all branches of national activity the formidable events we are witnessing lead us to make a probable balance sheet of the future.

In discussing this anticipation the concensus of athletic opinion seems to be that the present is the time when the public will come to recognize the usefulness of physical exercise.

"Athletics," Charles de St. Cyr, a great French athletic writer has said, "will have a magnificent re-awakening when the present war is finished. It will have served to show up their real value. Those young people who are now at school will have for their seniors, the combatants of to-day, a passionate admiration. This will incite them to imitate the feats of these glorious seniors in the only available way, namely, in sports or athletic contests. The students and others of to-day will have felt too much energy vibrating around them to escape feeling the necessity of manifesting their own. Thus the war will have, in a way, served to nourish athletics."

There are no means of prophesying what sports will be the most popular after the war, but they will necessarily be the most violent ones. It is quite possible that the war will produce some ingenious novelties in the way of physical exercise.

It is also probable that, as a result of observations on the results of physical training manifested on the battlefields, the government will decide to extend financial aid and moral encouragement to the cause of organized athletics.

DR. MacPHAIL BACK.

Dr. Andrew MacPhail, Professor of the History of Medicine, arrived in Montreal for a short period of duty. Dr. MacPhail joined the 6th Field Ambulance on mobilization in November, 1914, went overseas in April, 1915, and to France in September, where he remained until July last. He returned to the front in September, and then joined the Headquarters Staff in London. With one exception the officers of the 6th Field Ambulance were McGill graduates, and now only two remain, namely, Major R. H. M. Hardisty and Major Graham Ross. Lt.-Col. Campbell fell at Courcelette; Major Burnet is at Kitchener Hospital; Capt. Walter is at the Kirkdale Hospital in Liverpool; Capt. H. P. Wright is in London, and Capt. Sclater transferred to the 13th Battalion.

About four weeks ago Major MacPhail spent a night in No. 3 General Hospital, where he saw Col. Birkett, Lt.-Col. Elder and Lt.-Col. McCrae. In London, Col. Armstrong, Col. Finley and Lt.-Col. Starkey are doing cousultants' work, which is of inestimable value.

The Canadian Army Medical Corps still maintains the reputation of Canamedicine, and under Surgeon-General Foster, who himself was two years in the field, there is loyal co-operadian medicine, and under Surgeon-Gen. Phail intends returning to London before the end of the year.

MILITARY MEDAL FOR McGILL MAN.

Writing from France to a friend, Sapper R. W. (Dick) Guy, a former student of McGill, tells of how his unit celebrated its second anniversary in France, during a few days' rest behind the lines. The function took the form of a smoker and concert, and was attended by Brig.-Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, C.M.G., commanding officer of the 2nd Canadian Division, who made it the occasion for distributing honours and awards.

The men greatly appreciated this brief respite from the firing line, and also the hearty congratulations and good wishes of the G.O.C., and the Army and Corps Commanders.

On the list of those awarded the Military Medal, was Sapper Guy's own name. He enlisted for active service while a fourth year Science student at McGill in February, 1915, leaving Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, on May 14. In September of the same year he crossed to France, and has been doing his bit ever since, with the exception of nine days' furlough last fall. He is the eldest son of G. F. Guy, Echo Drive, Ottawa.

"MOVIES" IN SCHOOLS.

Opinions in regard to the value of motion pictures as a help to teaching in the class room are various, but one point of view that deserves attention is that the use of the cinema for nature study lessons is of more importance to older students than to the very young. Children's impressions are apt to be confused by the rush of a film across the field of vision. Ere they have grasped one point they are hurried on to another, and it is difficult for the teacher to instruct them as they go along, because they cannot easily assimilate a simultaneous appeal to the ear and to the eye.

Some of the pictures of bird life are especially interesting to adults who have practical knowledge and reading to help them, but they may only induce in a lad the zeal for indiscriminate egg-collecting. Again, he always enjoys pictures that tell a story from his own point of view, and he is often more likely to be attracted by the sight of a little dog running about the background than in the main subject of the film. Lads, again, have a passion for watching men at work; indeed, it is not often realized how popular are films illustrative of work in factories, of the life of a sailor, of agricultural operations. Educationally, however, the child's interests would be better served if he could see these things at first hand, for in general such pictorial impressions are ill-defined. Children, who have never seen a mountain can rarely be interested in a picture of mountain scenery. It is because older folk have seen natural beauties that they appreciate pictorial landscapes.

These observations have been furnished by an expert; but the truth of some of them will readily be acknowledged by anyone who has had to deal with young children, even when they are not sufficiently numerous to form a class.

R. V. C. NOTES.

At 3.30 this afternoon the Delta Sigma Society will have the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "Poetry" by Professor Dale. It is hoped that all members will be able to attend, and that all first year students will remember that they are members, and will not miss this lecture to which students who have heard Prof. Dale lecture before, are looking forward with great interest. Tea will be served later in the afternoon.

The staff of the McGill Conservatorium of Music will give a concert to-morrow night at eight o'clock, in the Assembly Hall of the R. V. C. Admission is by invitation. The gallery is reserved for students, as usual.

The second meeting of the season of the Alliance Francaise will be held on Friday, November 2, at 8.15 p.m., in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. M. Maurice Boucher, Professor au Lycee de Lyon, Chevalier de la Legion d'honneur, will deliver a lecture on "La Musique Moderne," with musical illustrations, by M. Leo Pol Morin.

At a meeting of R. V. C. '19 held yesterday, Mary Taylor was elected as debater to represent her year, with Elizabeth Monk in the coming Junior-Senior debate.

Remember that the Devotional Meeting under the direction of the Y. W. C. A. will begin on Friday of this week, 5.10 to 5.40 p.m., in the R.V.C. Common Room.

There will be three basketball practices to-day—rain or shine:
2.00 p.m.—Open for all years.
2.30 p.m.—For years II and III.
3.00 p.m.—For years I and IV.
Inter-year matches are fast approaching, and those who wish to make their class team and help to gain a point toward the banner, should turn out.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

The attention of students is directed to the McGill Daily letter-box, which has been placed in the Common Room. It is hoped that a great many contributions will be dropped into this box, and that students who have hitherto abstained from helping the college paper, will pluck up courage and make the attempt. Short, humorous articles are appreciated, as well as longer ones, and may deal with any subject of interest to college-folk; the name of the writer need not be signed. It is hoped that a great deal of interest will be taken in the Daily by the women-students, this year, and that a great many spicy stories, poems, jokes, quips, and serious articles as well, will be sent to the Daily by way of Our Letter-Box.

COLLECTION FROM CHINA.

A collection of mammals, birds and reptiles has been gathered by Roy C. Andrews, ethnologist and head of the Asiatic zoological expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History 18 months ago. Mr Andrews recently returned to New York, also bringing stories about interior China, with its many peculiarities and Mongol tribes, its bandits and its revolutionary events.

Other expeditions, of greater size and to carry on the work on a more extensive scale, will follow later, as the Andrews' expedition was more for a survey of the interior of China than for research. Mr. Andrews was accompanied by his wife, who was the official photographer, and was joined in China by Edmund Heller, who is an expert small animal catcher, and who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his African expedition.

Mrs. Andrews obtained many excellent color pictures. This is the first time that color pictures of the interior of China have been taken. These, with motion pictures and ordinary photographs, made the trip most successful from the photographers' point of view.

CONTINUE WINTER SPORTS AT YALE.

All minor winter sports will be continued at Yale this year. Swimming wrestling, and handball will have regular teams, while hockey and basketball will be played only by Freshmen.

AGGIES COMPETE.

BERKELEY, Cal. — University of California defeated Oregon Agricultural College here on Saturday in their first meeting at football in 12 years, by a score of 14 to 3. It was a close contest throughout.

MARTIN LUTHER — OCTOBER 31st, 1917.

The Daily is indebted to the kindness of Prof. E. T. Lambert, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, for the following interesting account of the famous action of Luther four hundred years ago.

The quiet little University town of Wittenberg was in a state of unusual excitement about this time four hundred years ago. Just over the border of Saxony, in which Wittenberg is situated, was the town of Juterbock, where strange things had been happening of late. A priest named Tetzel had for some time past been offering full forgiveness of sins, past, present and future in return for confession and a money payment, the former more or less perfunctory, even optional, the latter varied according to the means of the "penitent." The indulgence, as the document was called, was duly signed and sealed in the name of the Pope, Leo X., and of the Archbishop of Mainz, and assured to the living unquestioned admission to heaven at their death, and also secured immediate release from purgatory for the departed who should become the objects of the generosity of the living.

The Duke of Saxony had well-founded objections to this traffic, and had forbidden Tetzel to enter his territory. The latter accordingly operated from the nearest town.

One of the professors at the University, an Augustinian monk named Dr. Martin Luther, professor of theology and official preacher, had recently delivered a notable sermon, in which he denounced the sale of these indulgences as impious and fraudulent, and, not knowing at the time the true state of the case, had defended the Pope against having any association with the traffic. His discourse provoked a storm of discussion, but did not prevent sin-burdened folk from going four miles to Tetzel for relief.

Luther determined on another line of action. Without consulting his friends he drew up 95 theses or propositions in Latin, which he posted on the doors of the University church on the morning of All Hallows Eve, the 31st of October, 1517. In these he showed from the Scriptures, from the Canon Law, and from common sense that the whole indulgence business was an impudent fraud, and called on all faithful persons to leave it alone.

All Saints' Day was observed with great ceremony in this particular church, and attracted pilgrims from all over the country, because special relics were enshrined in it. A large company was just entering the church when Luther was in the act of nailing up his theses. The unusual sight soon drew a crowd. The short, pithy sentences were translated for the benefit of any who did not understand Latin, and interest grew to excitement, as the meaning of the document became understood. The news spread like wild-fire; professors and students came down to see for themselves, and very soon a translation into the vernacular was printed and circulated broadcast through Germany.

Tetzel made a feeble reply, but others took up the controversy and without intending it, Luther found himself the champion of a movement for religious reform, which soon brought him into direct conflict with the church of which he was still a staunch upholder. His courage grew with his convictions, based as they were on a careful study of the Bible.

Three years later he appeared in open opposition to the Pope, and publicly made a bonfire of the latest Papal bull launched against him and his teachings. The effect was tremendous, and the Reformation, or rather the struggle for political, religious, and intellectual liberty assumed ever greater proportions, until within a hundred years it involved the middle of Europe in the Thirty Years' War.

It behoves us of to-day, amid the absorbing events of the present, to recall the event of four hundred years ago, which is being commemorated in many places the world over, and to remember that we owe in large measure the enlightenment and liberty which we so highly value, to the intrepid monk who dared to oppose the power that held all Europe in spiritual and intellectual thraldom. Those hammer-blows on the church-door of Wittenberg have echoed down the ages to us; as we enjoy the liberties gained, let us on this anniversary honour the memory of the man who stood foremost and fearless in the fight to win them.

It may be of interest to record that the old doors to which the theses were nailed survived through war and weather till the middle of the last century, when they were replaced with bronze doors on which the original Latin theses are to be read in relief, a worthy memorial of a unique event in the history of our civilization.

—E. T. L.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the McGill Union House Committee will be held on Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1917, at 5 p.m., in the Union.

"HOMER" TOPIC OF PROFESSOR MACAUGHTON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

that in war, as in everything else, the whole is more than even its most splendid parts. And yet there were enthusiasts among them who maintained that the Iliad still remained the best drill-book in the market. The strange thing, too, is that they were not altogether wrong. At least, Alexander of Macedon, who had been taught something about war by his father, the very best drill-sergeant ever produced by Greece that unspeakable Prussian Philip quite sympathised with their point of view. Again the Greeks came to know really quite a good deal about medicine. A better doctor than Hippocrates of Cos never lived. Though he knew nothing about the circulation of the blood, I am sure that I would not have preferred his advice in case of anything rather complicated going wrong with me, than that of the whole McGill Faculty put together, with all their stethoscopes, and spigmometers and X-Rays deservedly great as our Faculty's renown has always been. Now though he shows a wonderful knowledge of anatomy—one of the chief nuisances about reading the Iliad is the eternal turning up in the Dictionary of his names for all the different parts out of the way of the body—and though he kills his people with the most amazing versatility, Homer betrays, it must be admitted, some very primitive conceptions of therapeutics. For example, the Greek army at Troy had the mose exiguous A. M. S. staff on record. There were but two doctors for the lot, Podalirius and Machaon, and they were not non-combatants either. Their doctoring was all overtime, and really, judging from what we are told of Machaon, they must have been no mean reinforcement to the Trojans. One of these, Asclepiads, comes home wounded from battle, presumably in rather an inflammatory condition. He accepts the hospitality of old Nestor, who has driven him home in his chariot. The old man's conversation could no doubt be well adapted to meet his case if what he wants is a narcotic. He is as good as a gramophone.

(To be Concluded.)

ARTS '20 FORMS GLEE CLUB.

At a meeting of Arts '20, held yesterday afternoon, in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building, J. Galley was elected to the entertainment and dinner committee of the Arts Undergraduate Society. Messrs. Evans and Vineberg were appointed as a committee to choose designs for a class pin.

A class Glee Club was formed to further the social life of the class.

The officers elected to the Glee Club were: President, Ereaux; Vice-Pres., Knowlton; Sec.-Treas., Laing.

FALL BASEBALL SUCCESSFUL AT HARVARD.

Harvard has just closed a successful fall baseball season, and the outlook for this sport at Cambridge is very promising. Unless the war is over, there will not be any varsity nine next spring, but the freshmen will have a regular schedule, and the material at hand should develop into a winning combination.

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organised on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about $800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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LOST.

Somewhere in McGill grounds, a black note book. Finder please return to the Janitor, Medical Building.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES' VISIT TO EDINBURGH

McGill Professor of Anatomy Now British Minister of National Service.

From the Edinburgh Evening News, e take the following item apropos of e recent visit to Edinburgh of Sir uckland Campbell Geddes, M.B., h. B., M.O.I., Professor of Anatomy at cGill, and now "the man provider" England.

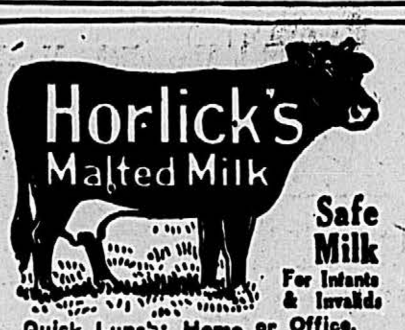
"The visit of Sir Auckland C. eddes to Edinburgh is arousing idespread interest. He is assured a great gathering, under the chair-anship of Lord Provost Sir J. Lorne acLeod, in the Usher Hall on Wed-eday evening. Sir Auckland Geddes a new Minister with a new scheme, d the whole country, as well as the cottish capital, is deeply concerned the details of the far-reaching plan. he idea is prevalent that Army re-ruiting is the chief concern of the ew Minister. It is one of the most portant branches of his work, but e whole sphere of what is familiar-y called Man-Power is to be survey- and adjudicated upon by the Na-onal Service Ministry. The Board is dvisory; final decision rests with the ar Cabinet.

"Matters have been generally satis-ctory in the past. The recruiting rrangements have on the medical de called for sharp criticism from r. Shortt's Committee; while those touch with recruiting are well ware of countless cases of leakage d of individual hardship very dif-cult to excuse. In the early months the war the voluntary spirit moothed away many troubles; but here came a time when there was a harp conflict between the Army and abour, as represented not only by e private employers but State em-oyers, such as the Ministry of Muni-ons and the Admiralty. Report peaks, for instance, of surplus la-our at Rosyth, and circulation is ven to the story that the promise of e Ministry of Munitions to Sir Wil-am Robertson to provide a speci-d number of men to the army by ly 1 was not honoured to the full. hen it is believed that the Muni-ons Area Recruiting Office scheme s not proved so prolific of soldiers was expected, although it is un-rstood that matters in this direc-on are improving. It will be the business of the National Service Ministry to estimate the rival claims at their true value, and consequently to avoid waste.

Wasted Men and Wasted Money.

One of the causes of the failure of the ill-starred National Service scheme associated with St. Ermin's was due to the fact that all sorts and conditions of men were collected, and then jobs had to be found, if possible, for men who often were neither suitable nor desirous of working in the new sphere. Now, however, the idea is to have the job ready, and then find the suitable man. Some doubt has arisen regarding the age question. Sir Auckland Geddes, one is assured, thoroughly understands that the Army has not fitted every square man into a square hole, and that it is absurd to risk training a man of 40 for, say, 14 weeks for field service, to run the chance of him breaking down after 14 days in the field, and perhaps be as many weeks in the hospital. The day-to-day announcement in our columns of gratuities paid to discharged men is often an acknowledgment of wasted men and wasted money. The war is, as it goes to a finish, growing in intensity, and it gives a plain hint to all concerned of the type of fit men required for the fierce wind-up. Sir Auckland Geddes, while he holds no brief for any particular department, has many months' knowledge of recruiting, a fact which is now on his side. One of the troubles of the recruiting department lately — apart from medical—was the fact that while men were being got, the machinery was at the same time being re-organized. It is claimed that now there is a most comprehensive national register, and that the check is automatic and regular. Some time must elapse before the new machinery is in working order. As already explained by Sir Auckland Geddes, he will have a Council of heads of his departments. In charge of the statistical branch is Colonel Rhind, a well-known Edinburgh man.

The swift rise of the brothers Geddes to important positions in the Government of the country is one of the romances of the war. Sir Eric, the Naval chief, and Sir Auckland, the man-provider, are the sons of Mr. Auckland Campbell Geddes, C.E., Edinburgh. Sir Auckland, an old Watsonian, is Professor of Anatomy in McGill University, Montreal. Foreseeing international friction, when he went to Montreal, he stipulated that he should return to Europe if there was such trouble. He duly returned, became connected with a N.E.R. Pioneer Battalion, was injured in his military work, obtained a Staff appointment, and caught the eye of General Sir N. Macready, the Adjutant-General. He ultimately became Director of Recruiting at the War Office — a post which carried more work and unpopularity than most. The Minister of National Service is not afraid of hard work. He is the first to come to his office and the last to leave."



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Our soldiers must have food, clothing, arms, munitions and transport, or be vainly sacrificed in battle.

So, no matter how brave our soldiers may be, nor how self-sacrificing they are, unless we back them freely and generously with money, their bravery and their sacrifices will be all for nothing.

Money is the coupling pin between Canada's fighting men and victory.

TO CARRY on the war Canada must be prepared to produce and sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of supplies.

Cash must be paid to the producers of those supplies.

The war is not only a terrific struggle of men and guns, but it is also the most tremendous business of producing, selling and financing the world has ever known.

And to successfully carry on this war, money is as indispensable as it is in operating a railroad or a private business.

The war is therefore a combination of commerce and fighting, of business and patriotism.

So, to keep on producing as well as fighting, the very highest commecial efficiency of Canada must be maintained.

And it is Canada's privilege to take a man's part in that combination of patriotic producing, financing and fighting.

Also it is Canada's duty as well as her privilege to so conduct that business that she can continue to produce and sell and finance on a still greater scale.

★ ★ ★

GREAT BRITAIN has advanced to our Allies five and a half billion dollars. The United States has advanced to Great Britain and our Allies nearly three billion dollars. These advances of course are not in actual cash, but in credit.

When Britain lends billions to France and Italy she does not lend the actual cash, but she gives those Allies credit.

The British munition worker and coal miner who produce the supplies for France and Italy are paid in cash with the money borrowed by the British Government from the British people. But the money stays in Britain, and helps to maintain for British workingmen conditions of the highest productive efficiency.

★ ★ ★

NOW, because of the tremendous burden of expenditures which Great Britain is bearing at home and has made abroad in the past three years, and because of the billions of credits she is financing for the Allies, it is impossible for her to send out of Britain any more money in cash.

For her purchases in Canada and the United States she must have credit. And that credit must be established by the people. What the Government of Canada lends to Great Britain must in turn be borrowed from the people of Canada.

So Canada's Minister of Finance comes to the people of Canada for a loan which Canada promises, in the form of Canada's Victory Bonds, to repay at a stipulated time, with interest.

Canada's Minister of Finance sells Canada's Victory Bonds to the people and the people pay him their money, which he uses to pay the farmer, the miner and the wage earner for the products which Great Britain needs and must have.

The producers in turn circulate all this money for food, clothing, furniture and other necessities, thus contributing to the business prosperity of the whole country.

So, by buying Canada's Victory Bonds we are not only helping Great Britain to win the war but we are also helping to maintain in Canada those conditions of material well-being which again are essential in maintaining at a high level the productive efficiency of the nation.

Thus the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds completes the cycle of National effort in winning the war, in which every man, woman and child should take a part.

That is the Business side of Winning the War—
Your Part in that Business is to buy
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Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

11

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the organization of the University of Calcutta in connection with the higher educational needs of India and Burma. Its chairman is Mr. M. E. Sadler, the vice-chancellor of the Leeds University. There are, in addition, three British members, and three members resident in India. The commission will be engaged in India until the end of March. Its report will be awaited with much interest. In recent years the policy of the Indian Government has been against the extension of mere examining universities modelled upon the unreformed University of London. While encouraging the foundation of genuinely teaching universities, they have drawn a clear distinction between proposed non-local institutions for higher education having a religious affiliation (Mohammedan or Hindu), and institutions which are territorial in character, thus tending to bring together students of all creeds and racial affinities. It is the latter type of university that finds favor with the Indian Government.

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GREAT BRITAIN ONCE MAINLAND.

A lion has been found in the middle of Fleet Street. It is true that it is a prehistoric lion, but this only makes the find more interesting. It appears that the region of which Fleet Street is now part was once a vast swamp or forest. A short time ago, in the course of excavations, the workmen came upon a number of bones of various animals at a depth of 83 feet below the present level of the street, and about 30 yards from the place where prehistoric remains were found in 1903.

The bones were forwarded to the South Kensington Museum for examination, and experts in the geological department had no difficulty in identifying them.

The remains belong to the pleistocene period—that is certain—but when that period began and when it ended is a matter of speculation. An instructive account is given of the remains of a rhinoceros, several well-preserved specimens of which are to be seen in the Petrograd Museum. But what was a Siberian and continental rhinoceros doing in this island? Geology removes from us this difficulty. During the period of the earth's history which saw these great beasts grazing on the plains of Northern Europe and Asia, this island was not yet separated from the continent. The Thames flowed over to join the Rhine, of which it was probably a tributary,—or to put it more patriotically, the Rhine was in these days a tributary to the Thames. The Siberian rhinoceros had, therefore, no difficulty in extending its range to Britain, and there is abundant evidence of its occurrence in various parts of these islands. It has been found near Oxford, in caves in Yorkshire, and at Torquay, and at numerous other points.

USEFULNESS.

There is an efficiency of character which, like the latent forces of nature, is made visible only by its results. . . . Men thus endowed, unlike the author and the artist, build up no permanent memorial of their renown, no distinctive and characteristic result of their lives, such as a statue or a poem, neither are their names always associated with a great event or a sacred occasion. Having more self-respect than desire for glory, their great object is immediate usefulness; their thought and action often blend with and often direct the current of events, but with an unostentatious power that conceals their agency. They accomplish great changes in human affairs and exert a wide and potent sway, without any parade of means, and by a process that challenges no recognition. It is only when we attentively mark the effect and consider the method that we realize, in such instances, what may be called the genius of character.

ENGLISH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Are the public elementary schools of England free at the present time? The general uninstructed answer to this question would be, Yes. But that is not altogether true. Under the Assisted Education Act of 1891, a yearly fee grant of 10s. was provided by the state for each child in average attendance. This sum was about sufficient to meet a charge of the school authority of 3d. a week, and the effect was that wherever parents were paying this sum, the Treasury thenceforth relieved them of the burden, the school managers neither benefiting nor losng by the transactions. Where the school charge was only 2d. a week, the extra weekly penny for each child was a gain to those managers, and relieved them of so much of the burden of keeping up the school. But there were some schools with a weekly fee of 4d., 6d. or even 9d., which was the maximum allowed for any institution coming under the definition of public elementary school. In such cases the managers were allowed to continue to charge the difference between 3d. and the sum they had been in the habit of receiving up to the time of the act coming into force. The effect in certain neighborhoods still leads to some social distinction between the free and the fee-paying schools. If the new Education Bill is passed, this distinction will be removed, for it repeals the act of 1891, and makes the public elementary schools everywhere wholly free.

The removal of one evil, however, may lead to another. Unless care be taken, inefficient private schools may spring up in such neighborhoods to meet the demand on the part of certain parents for the separation of their children from those who attend the free schools. It is, therefore, of real importance that the Government should seek powers (as it does in this bill) to obtain information about the "private venture" schools of the country.

SCOTCH BEADLE'S CRITICISM.

Donald was an old Scotch beadle who officiated in a Highland kirk, where the minister, never a bright star at any time, believed in long, rambling sermons. A stranger once asked him his opinion of the sermons.

"Ah, weel," replied Donald, "you'll no get me to say anything against them, for they're a' very guid; but I'll just remark this much: 'The beginnin's aye ower far frae the end, and it wad greatly improve the force of it if he left oot a' that cam' in atween.'"

"LIT." MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Executive of the above Club to-day at 4 p.m., in Room 33, Engineering Building, to discuss the possibilities for the session.

USEFUL HINTS.

The following important hints for avoiding waste will not only save gasolene, but users of motor vehicles will be benefited personally and individually through more efficient and more economical operation of cars:

1.—Store gasolene in underground steel tanks. Use wheeled steel tanks with measuring pump and hose. They prevent loss by fire, evaporation and spilling.

2.—Don't spill or expose gasolene to air—it evaporates rapidly and is dangerous.

3.—Don't use gasolene for cleaning and washing—use kerosene or other materials to cut grease.

4.—Stop all gasolene leakages. Form habit of shutting off gas at tank or feed pipe.

5.—Adjust brake bands so they do not drag. See that all bearings run freely.

6.—Don't let engine run when car is standing. It is good for starter battery to be used frequently.

7.—Have carburetors adjusted at service stations of carburetor or automobile companies—they will make ordinary adjustments without charge.

8.—Keep needle valve clean and adjust carburetor (while engine is hot) to use as lean mixture as possible. A rich mixture fouls the engine and is wasteful.

9.—Pre-heat air entering carburetor and keep radiator covered in cold weather —this will insure better vaporization.

10.—See that spark is timed correctly with engine and drive with spark fully advanced — a late spark increases gas consumption.

11.—Have a hot spark, keep plugs clean and spark points properly adjusted.

12.—Avoid high speed. The average car is most economical at 15 to 25 miles an hour.

13.—Don't accelerate and stop quickly—it wastes gas and wears out tires. Stop engine and coast long hills.

14.—Cut down aimless and needless use of cars. Do a number of errands in one trip.

15—Know your mileage per gallon. Fill tank full and divide odometer mileage by gallons consumed.

OLDEST BANK NOTE.

The oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe, is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at Petrograd. It dates from the year 1399 B.C., and was issued by the Chinese government. It can be proved from Chinese chronicles that as early as 2697 B.C. bank notes were current in Chana under the name of "flying money." The bank notes were current in China unbears the name of the Imperial Bank, date, and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from woode ntablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year A.D. 160.

COMMITTEE WILL MEET.

The Union House Committee will meet in the Union on Thursday at 5 p.m. Matters of importance will be discussed, so all members are asked to be on hand.

198TH DEFEATED.

LONDON, England. —In a series of matches for the baseball championship of the various units of Canada's overseas forces in Europe, some remarkably keenly contested matches have been played. In the semi-final game recently at Epsom, between a team from the Epsom Canadian Hospital and a nine from the 198th Canadian Battalion, the match was won by the Epsom team by 3—0.

EXPIRED.

To the grouchy-looking person who had boarded his car the conductor said, as he returned the transfer somewhat roughly presented:

"This transfer expired ten minutes ago."

Whereupon, with a growl, the man dug for a nickel, and, as he handed it to the conductor, observed:

"No wonder, with not a single ventilator open in the whole car."

MORE CREDIT DUE TANKS.

"British tank and aeroplanes soaring overhead lend interest to stirring patriotic appeal," says a New York newspaper headline, describing the Liberty Loan parade. Those British tanks are great institutions, but this is the first time any of them has been known to fly.

OPTIMISM vs. PESSIMISM.

There are more ways than one of revealing one's convictions, as may be seen from the following, from "Somewhere in France":

"When's the bloomin' war goin' to end?" asked one north-country lad.

"Dunno," replied one of the south shires. "We've planted some daffydils in front of our trench."

"Bloomin' optimists!" snorted the man from the north. "We've planted acorns!"

IOWA CANDIDATES ARE WORKING HARD.

IOWA CITY, Ia.— Coach Howard Jones, of the University of Iowa football candidates, is working hard these days in order to get the team in its best form for the remaining games on the schedule. The coach has a hard task ahead of him, but is confident that he is making a steady improvement.

"We have a team this year that will play its hardest to the very end of the game," says Coach Jones. "That kind of playing is going to win football games. The men are not playing the game for their own personal glory, but to serve their school and to show the teams of the Middle West that the University of Iowa is not a 'minus quantity' in athletics. The team is still in the making and I am confident that they will stand well to Iowa's credit with any team in the Western Conference or Missouri Valley circuit."

MILITARY DRILLS FOR ARIZONA GIRLS.

The girls of Arizona are enthusiastic over prospects of military drill. They plan to form companies with the upper-class girls as officers, and they will have a special uniform for the work.

VAUDEVILLE ORPHEUM THIS WEEK

25c MATINEE EVERY DAY.

Winston's Water Lions and Diving Nymphs.
Primrose Four
Helen Trix
Hale Norcross and Co.
Charles Kenna
Ronair and Ward
McClure and Dolly
Moxin Sisters

BURLESQUE GAYETY THIS WEEK

BURLESQUE BE LUXE

HIU-HIP HOORAY GIRLS.

6—DIVING BELLES—6

VAUDEVILLE FRANCAIS THIS WEEK

"WEDNESDAY ONLY."

WHITE'S COMEDY CIRCUS,

With "Jasper," the Unridable Mule. Jennings and Mack, Blackface Comedians; Frances Cornell, Singing Comedienne; La Coste and Clifton, in a Comedy Sketch; Chester Johnson and Co., in a bicycle act.

C. O. T. C. HEAR ADDRESS.

Yesterday afternoon the C. O. T. C., on account of the rain, did not parade on the campus as usual, but went to the Chemistry Building, where they were addressed by Lieut. Hutchison, who has returned from the front, and is at present pursuing a course of study at McGill. Lieut. Hutchison, speaking of the organization at the front, referred to the fact that two and a quarter million men were now engaged on the actual line, while to keep these men armed, equipped and fed nearly four million more were required.

The speaker described the work of the medical service in bringing a casualty from the front line trenches to the base hospital, and praised the devotion of the R.A.M.C., and the useful work of the motor ambulance drivers. He went on to discuss the three chief branches of the army—the infantry, the artillery and the air service, each of which was indispensable. The co-operation of the last two with the infantry is now so perfect that it is only the question of casualties that sets a limit to the British "drives." The boasted German "pill-box" system of defence, which Lieut. Hutchison described in detail, was overwhelmed by the concentrated fire of the opposing guns. The work of the air service in gaining information was also invaluable.

Speaking of the German morale, Lieut. Hutchison spoke of its steady decline since the start of the British offensive, and said that the prisoners taken at Vimy Ridge seemed very glad to be on their way to England.

At the close of his speech, Lieut. Hutchison was warmly applauded by his hearers, and it was suggested that he might address the C.O.T.C. again in the near future.

St. Denis

"Temple of the Silent Art"

St. Denis Street, One Bl[ock] North of St. Catherine S[t.]

To-day - Last Showing

Sensational. Spectacular. Stupendously Staged. . . .

The Superfeature

"A Mormon Maid"

A thrilling exposure of the evils [of]

MORMONISM

In Six Big Acts, Starring

MAE MURRAY

and

HOBART BOSWORTH

Incomparable Symphony Orchestra
Evelyn Hartley, Marvelous Contralt[o]

COMING

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

OLIVE THOMAS

in

'BROADWAY ARIZONA'

A love story of a cowboy on Broadway.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

McGill Women's Union gives farewell to men of second draft, Six University Company.

Corp. H. E. Ralston, Arts '16, of th[e] 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, is foun[d] in hospital after having been missi[ng] for three months.

Y. M. C. A. Conversazione is h[eld] at the Strathcona Hall.

Railway Club holds first meeti[ng] at which the officers for the year [are] elected and a schedule drawn up.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

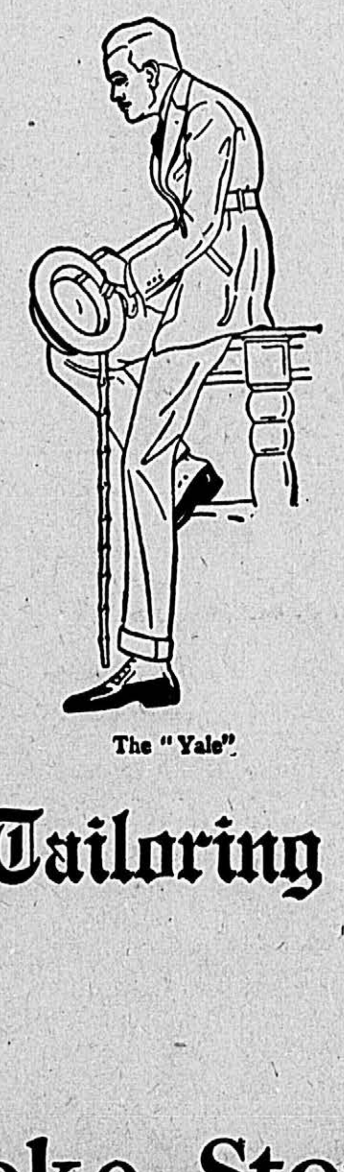
The first meeting of the above club will be held to-night at Strathcona Hall, at 8 p.m. Mr. Grosjean will give a paper on Rousseau's "Contrat Social." A particularly large attendance is requested.

"The Eye, Ear and Nose" of a Suit

Doctors who specialize in their practice become expert in their particular specialty, and men and women seek them out when they are afflicted with the malady to which the doctor has devoted his study and experience.

Thirty tailors contribute to the making of each individual suit; and each tailor is a specialist, having become expert in the making of his specialty.

One man makes collars.
Another makes pockets.
A third makes linings.
A fourth fits the lining.
A fifth shapes the shoulders.
A sixth sews in sleeves—so on.
And thus the thirty specialists produce a Semi-ready Coat, and the Chief Examiner pronounces it good before there is sewn in the pocket the "Shield that Shields."



The "Yale"

Semi-ready Tailoring

The R. J. Tooke Stores